Saturday
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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by JOHN DIXON and THOMAS NICOLSON. ☞ ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at *Ten Dollars* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted for *Ten Shillings* the firſt Week, and *Seven Shillings* each Week after.----------PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the NEATEST Manner, with Care and Expedition.

LONDON.

The following is the copy of the addreſs of the HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *preſented to his Majeſty on* Saturday *the 28th of Nov.* 1778.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. We acknowledge with the utmoſt gratitude, your Majeſty's paternal regard for the happineſs of your people, in your earneſt and uniform endeavours to preſerve the publick tranquillity, and the good faith and uprightneſs of your Majeſty's conduct to all foreign powers. And we aſſure your Majeſty, that we have ſeen with concern and indignation, that tranquillity diſturbed by the court of France, without the leaſt pretence of provocation, or colour of complaint; and we have, with the warmeſt emotions of reſentment, marked the progreſs of their malignant deſigns againſt this country; firſt by a clandeſtine aid and ſupply of arms to your Majeſty's revolted ſubjects in North America; afterwards in violation of the faith of treaties, and contrary to the rights and common intereſt of every ſovereign ſtate in Europe, poſſeſſion of colonies and dependencies, by entering into and avowing formal engagements with the leaders of the rebellion; and at length, by committing open hoſtilities and depredations, and by actually invading part of your Majeſty's dominions in America and the Weſt Indies.

We cannot but feel concern and regret, that the meaſures taken by your Majeſty for diſappointing thoſe hoſtile and malignant deſigns, have not been attended with all the ſucceſs which the juſtice of the cauſe, and the vigour of the exertions, ſeemed to promiſe; yet we have at the ſame time ſeen, with great ſatisfaction, the extenſive commerce of your Majeſty's ſubjects protected in moſt of its branches, and large repriſals made on the injurious aggreſſors, by the vigilance of your Majeſty's fleets, and the active ſpirit of the nation.

It would have given your faithful Commons the trueſt happineſs to have received the communication from your Majeſty, that the juſt and humane purpoſes of your Majeſty and your Parliament, for quieting the minds of your revolted ſubjects, had taken the deſired effect, and had brought the troubles in North America to a happy concluſion.

Your faithful Commons do moſt heartily concur with your Majeſty in the juſt approbation you have been pleaſed to expreſs of the publick ſpirit, which has ſo conſpicuouſly animated all ranks of your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, to ſtand forth, at this time of danger, in the ſervice of the militia, who by their diſcipline and ſteady perſeverance in their duty, have enabled your Majeſty to avail yourſelf of that conſtitutional force for the defence of this country.

Your Majeſty may rely on the hearty and zealous concurrence and aſſiſtance of your faithful Commons, in enabling your Majeſty to make the moſt active and vigorous exertions by ſea and land, for vindicating and eſtabliſhing the national honour and ſecurity; and we beg leave to declare our ſtedfaſt reſolution, and renew our ſolemn aſſurances to your Majeſty, that this Houſe convinced of the importance of the objects for which we are contending, and impelled by every motive of duty and intereſt that can animate the hearts of Britons, will effectually aſſiſt your Majeſty in the proſecution of the preſent juſt and neceſſary war; and, that we will, to the utmoſt of our power, ſupport your Majeſty againſt all your enemies.

The following is his MAJESTY's *anſwer to the addreſs of thanks of the Houſe of Commons, preſented to his Majeſty on* Saturday *laſt.*

I RETURN you thanks for this very loyal and affectionate addreſs. I am confident that nothing can ſo effectually promote the publick ſervice, as your reſolution and firmneſs at this time. I ſhould ill deſerve the ſupport of my faithful Commons, and the zeal of my people for the honour of my crown, if I did not make their ſafety and their happineſs the conſtant objects of my care and concern.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

LORD Hinchinbroke reported to the Houſe, his Majeſty's anſwer to their addreſs of yeſterday, and that he would give directions as deſired.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of ſupply, Mr. Ord in the chair.

Mr Butler, previous to his intended motion, thought it his duty to wipe off the aſperſions which had been thrown on the Board of Admiralty, by Gentlemen who had roundly aſſerted, that, with reſpect to the navy, Parliament had been impoſed on by falſe information. He inſiſted that the accounts laid before the Houſe laſt year, of the number of ſhips ready for ſea, were perfectly juſt; and that there had been two ſhips of the line fit for ſervice, at the time the accounts had been delivered in, which had not been included. When Admiral Keppel returned from his firſt cruiſe, there were ſeventeen more in readineſs, ſeven of which immediately joined the grand fleet, and two were prevented from doing the like, by a diſtemper which unfortunately broke out among the crews; ſo that the charges of neglect, or of having endeavoured to impoſe, had been without foundation. He then moved that a ſupply of 70,000 ſeamen, including marines, be granted to his Majeſty, for the ſervice of the year 1779.

Mr. Temple Luttrell did not ſeem convinced by the preceding Gentleman, that the charges againſt the Admiralty were ill founded; and after a recapitulation of many arguments which had been made on the ſame ſubject laſt week, undertook to prove the aſſertion he made on Tueſday, that upwards of 400,000 l. granted for the ſervice of the navy, had been embezzled. For this purpoſe, he cauſed ſome extract from the journals to be read, by which it appeared, that 40,000 ſeamen had been voted in the year 1771, and 1,920,000l. for their ſupport; that one month with another, during that year, there had been muſtered 31,000 and odd ſeamen in his Majeſty's fleet; a number upwards of 8000 ſhort of the eſtabliſhment voted and provided for by Parliament. A ſaving, upon a deficiency of 8000 men, ſhould amount to 384,000l. and as there was a deficiency of very near 9000 men, the ſaving might be ſuppoſed to have exceeded 400,000l. by a conſiderable ſum; and yet, the treaſurer of the navy gave credit, for a ſurplus in his hands only, of 84,000l.

He wiſhed to be underſtood, that when he made his aſſertion relative to the embezzlement, it was not with a view to clog the wheels of Government.

He then took occaſion to advert to the action of the 27th of July laſt, between the Breſt fleet and Admiral Keppel; contending, that it was highly proper to enquire into the cauſe of our failure of ſucceſs in that day's engagement, as it would be dangerous to entruſt the command of a fleet on which ſo much depended, to two officers, who, however zealous for the publick good, ſhould not be ſuffered to command together again upon the ſame expedition.

Admiral Keppel here produced a ſhort written ſpeech, and begged the indulgence of the Houſe, while he read it. The honour of the Britiſh flag, he maintained, had not been tarniſhed in his hands; nor would he admit, that, according to the circumſtances, the battle could have been attended with more ſucceſs, if it was to be fought over again: He allowed, that, when two fleets meet, with a determined reſolution on both ſides, to conquer or to periſh, then a deciſive action may be expected; but, the ſame conſequence would not follow, if one fleet was as induſtrious to avoid an engagement, as the other to bring it on. He confeſſed he had been much ſurpriſed, when an officer under his command had made an appeal to the publick, on account of ſome inſinuations which had been thrown out againſt him: For his part, he never was the author of any inſinuation to the prejudice of the honourable gentleman: he had been inclined to think well of his conduct; for, while he entertained no doubt of the eſſential (courage) he imputed every ſeeming error in a commander, to misfortune or neceſſity; that had been his opinion on the day of action, and he had conſequently paſſed over in ſilence, any thing which might have given him cauſe of diſpleaſure; as it had ever been a maxim with him to promote the ſervice, more by encouragement and example, than by ſeverity. He could not, however, omit ſaying, that diſcipline had been wounded ſo eſſentially, that, if Adminiſtration ſhould want his further ſervices, he would declare, that he would not ſail again with the Gentleman alluded to. He was perfectly eaſy, with regard to any conſequence that might attend an enquiry; but, as the publick might be injured if he was at this criſis to anſwer all the queſtions that might be put to him, he begged he might be permitted to obſerve a ſtrict ſilence, till he ſhould be called upon in a proper place.

Sir Hugh Palliſer was not leſs eaſy with regard to any conſequences from a fair enquiry; he was ſatisfied that he had done his duty, and had omitted or neglected nothing that could contribute to the diſtruction of our enemies. He felt himſelf, however, greatly diſtreſſed, that his conduct ſhould be cenſured by a man, whoſe friendſhip he had courted, and deemed his pride. His appeal to the publick ſeemed to give the Hon. Admiral umbrage; but, he would aſſure the Houſe, he had not determined upon that mode of vindication, till others, which would have been more proper, had been ſolicited in vain. As ſoon as he read the attacks upon his character, he waited on the Admiral, not only as his commander, but as his friend; complained to him of the hardſhips men muſt undergo, who, while they are fighting their country's battles abroad have their characters murdered at home; and therefore applied to the juſtice and friendſhip of his Admiral, to reſcue his reputation from obloquy, by publickly contradicting the reports which were propagated to his prejudice; he was however, greatly ſurpriſed, to find, that the Hon. Admiral, inſtead of complying with his requeſt, juſtified the grounds on which the aſperſions he complained of were built; and ſoon perceived, that he had nothing to expect in that way from his commander. Urged, therefore, by that deſire which every man of honour has to preſerve his character, he had been forced to have recourſe to the only mode left him, to prevent the malicious from ſucceeding in their [illegible].

Admiral Keppel ſtood up again, and did not ſeem pleaſed that Sir Hugh ſhould mention what paſſed in private converſations; he would not follow the example; he diſclaimed all fore-knowledge of the attack made upon him in print; but inſiſted, that it was the name of Hugh Palliſer, in the Morning Poſt, that had injured the writer moſt. He [illegible] to

inſinuate; however, ſomething of neglect, by ſaying, that the ſignal for ſailing into the Victory's wake, and for forming the line, had been flying from three o'clock till eight.

Mr. T. Luttrell was going to purſue the path trod by the two Admirals, when Lord Mulgrave calling to order, and cauſing the motion to be read, put an end to the digreſſion.

Lord North roſe to refute the charge of embezzling. He premiſed, that the vote of 4l. per man, always provided for four different objects; for the mens wages, the ordinance of the ſhip, the victualling, and wear and tear; and the full ſum muſt always be iſſued from the treaſury to the admiralty. When, by diſarming or other means, the number of hands in the navy is reduced, all the ſavings that enſue are not returned to the treaſury, but applied to naval purpoſes; by which the navy debts are diminiſhed; and conſequently, ſo much money is ſaved to the nation, as it would be obliged to raiſe, to pay off thoſe debts, which are diſcharged by this ſaving. The honourable Gentleman might therefore ſay, that, inſtead of 400,000l. having been embezzled in the year 1771, the nation had been ſo much in pocket; as that ſum being laid out in building, or otherwiſe, had prevented a call on the people for money, to anſwer the ends for which that ſum had been expended. He did not blame the Hon. Gentleman for making the enquiry; he had a right to do it, nor did he clog the wheels of government by his oppoſition. The fly in the fable had a right to be on the coach wheel, as it thought proper to be there; but did not for all that, clog it, or impede the progreſs of the carriage.

Mr. Welbore Ellis defended the ſame ſide of the queſtion, from the mode of proceeding in the publick offices.

Mr. Temple Luttrell remained ſtill diſſatisfied.

Mr. Charles Fox contended, that, notwithſtanding the boaſts of adminiſtration, we had been inferior to the French at ſea, in every quarter of the globe. In America, we had been avowed ſo, before the arrival of Admiral Byron; in the Mediterranean we were ſo ſtill; in the channel, we certainly had been far inferior to France, when Admiral Keppel was ſent out with no more than twenty ſail of the line, at a time that there were twenty ſeven in Breſt water: In India, he would be glad to hear from the Miniſtry how we ſtood: In the Weſt Indies only, we had been ſaid to be ſuperior; and yet, there the iſland of Dominica had been taken from us. He would nevertheleſs give his hearty aſſent to the motion, if it were even for a greater number of men, as he would omit nothing that could put his country in ſuch a poſture of defence as ſhould ſecure it againſt any attack whatſoever.

Lord Mulgrave held, that there were circumſtances where general laws could not, and perhaps ought not to be complied with; and a line ſhould be drawn betwixt calamity and criminality. If the exerted efforts of this country could not make it equal to the enemy, we ought then to ſet our diſtreſſes down to the account of misfortue and calamity, and not lay them at the doors of Adminiſtration.

Mr. T. Townſhend took up, in a warm manner, the indignity offered to the Houſe, in the perſon of Mr. Luttrell, when Lord North compared him to the fly in the fable.

Mr. Bailey cloſed the debate, with an account of the defenceleſs ſtate of Jamaica, and the actual preparations going on at Hiſpaniola, where there are twenty thouſand land forces.

Mr. T. Luttrell got up again, and having mentioned Sicily and Egypt, Lord Mulgrave laughed; which Mr. Luttrell obſerving, ſaid, he had not travelled the North Pole, nor kept company with bears; he had often heard a horſe laugh, and heard one then; though he might as well have taken its denomination from another animal.

Lord Mulgrave was happy to have furniſhed the Hon. Gentleman with an opportunity to exert his rediculous faculties; and, to keep the Hon. Gentleman in good humour, he would appoint him dancing maſter to the bear; he might mount him as he pleaſed, either as an horſe or an aſs, without being under any apprehenſion that he would wiſh to mount him on the animal that ſprings from both (the mule.)

Mr. Buller, to ſatisfy Mr. Luttrell, relative to the motion he made on Tueſday, for the laſt weekly returns to the Admiralty, informed the committee, that in the month of November, there were in actual pay on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war, 77,000 ſeamen including marines.

The queſtion was put a quarter after ſeven o'clock, and agreed to without any oppoſition; as well as the next for granting 4l. per man per month, for thirteen months, for the pay of ſaid 77,000 men.

Mr. Buller next moved, that a ſum not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be granted for ſupport of the men, for 1779; which, being unanimouſly agreed to, the committee broke up, and the Houſe immediately adjourned.

Sept 25. It is imagined the next news of the Breſt fleet we may have, will be their junction with the Spaniſh before Gibraltar; nor will it be very ſurpriſing to many politicians if that once important fortreſs ſhould be taken by a kind of, as it were, preparatory to a tripartite pacification between thoſe old friends and allies, Great Britain, France, and Spain.

It is ſettled that our army ſhall lie ſnug *if they can*, all the winter in New York, whilſt our Miniſters are hard at work to patch up a peace with France and Spain, which, if they can accompliſh, they will call a *glorious campaign*. We are aſſured, from a perſon who has an opportunity of knowing the fact, that *our penſion liſt* is now as high at the Court of France, as it was in the corrupt reign of Charles II.

The camps in the late war ſtood a very ſevere part of the winter, by which a great number of militia loſt their lives. The foreign troops who ſuffered leaſt from the inclemency of the weather, remained in Coxheath till after Chriſtmas.

We are informed, that in the courſe of the next ſeſſions of Parliament, a motion will be made for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulating the militia of the city of London, by which they will be enabled always to bring into the field 2000 men, for the ſervice of government on any emergency.

General Sir William Howe, the modern fabius of the age, ſpends his time about the neighbourhood of Richmond, as much unknowing and unknown, either in the faſhionable or political world, as if he had been ſent out to America to bring home a cargo of Yankey potatoes, inſtead of Britiſh laurels.

By a letter from Amſterdam we learn, that two perſons were lately taken up at Dunkirk, upon a ſuſpicion of being ſpies. One of them is an Iriſhman, the other an Engliſhman. Several letters were found upon them, which proved that they tranſmitted to England the moſt minute detail of the progreſs of their fortifications. They were diſcovered by a French woman, who lived with the Iriſhman as a miſtreſs, in the following manner: As he took the greateſt precaution to prevent a diſcovery, he never let her go into the room alone where his papers were, and in which he wrote; a circumſtance which excited her curioſity ſo much, that ſhe actually picked his pocket one morning of they key before he awoke, and examined all his papers. However, having really a degree of affection for him, ſhe kept the ſecret till they had a quarrel, when in the madneſs of paſſion ſhe informed againſt him. They were both ſent off under a ſtrong guard to Paris.

A private letter from Peterſburg, ſays, that the Empreſs has iſſued an edict, forbidding her ſubjects to give any aſſiſtance to the French, by ſupplying them with hemp, or any other article that is wanted for their ſhipping, &c. The ſame letter ſays, that the empreſs has abſolutely concluded and ratified a treaty with Great Britain, wherein ſhe has agreed to ſupply his Britannick Majeſty with 25,000 troops, which are to be in the Downs by the latter end of January; and alſo twenty line of battle ſhips, which are to be employed againſt the French or againſt the Americans, in which ever ſervice they may be moſt wanted. This treaty, the letter ſays, has given ſo much umbrage to the French, that their Ambaſſadour was preparing to return home.

Nov. 18. The publick may be aſſured, that a certain great perſonage had formed a reſolution within himſelf to diſgrace a great naval commander on his arrival from America, and hence it was, that when the Admiral poſted it to Windſor caſtle, he only aſked him "how Admiral Byron did?" and left the noble Lord abruptly. It is alſo a fact, we have from the beſt authority, that two ſeveral cabinet councils were held the two following days to conſider of the propriety of the above coolneſs, when it was perhaps prudentially reſolved to adviſe the K—— g to ſave, at leaſt appearances, and accordingly the noble Lord has ſince been very graciouſly admitted into the drawing room.

As the Prince of Pruſſia was coming one day into the Kings preſence, the firſt words the Monarch addreſſed to him were, "I no longer look upon you as my nephew;" the Prince was amazed, and began to look diſconcerted at that ſpeech, when his Majeſty gave him the greateſt ſatisfaction, by adding, "No, I no longer look upon you as my nephew, but as my own ſon, who has done every thing I could have done myſelf, and what might have been expected from the moſt experienced General."

By an officer of *intelligence* juſt returned here on his parole from General Waſhington's camp, but laſt from New York, we learn that the provincial troops were in the beſt order, and higheſt ſpirits, daily preparing themſelves for the royal army, as *Cæſar* did his *hardy* warriors with the *effeminate* triplings of Pompey on the plains of *Pharſalia*; and adding withal, that it was the general received opinion at New York when he left that place, that General Clinton, without a reinforcement of 12,000 men *could do nothing*.

The Americans, though extolled for ſages, are ſurely the moſt abſurd people in the world or they muſt have a very contemptible opinion of the underſtanding of all the nations of Europe; otherwiſe they never could have aſſigned as a reaſon for not treating with the commiſſioners for the ratification of the Saratoga convention, an argument which evidently claſhes with the one they adduced, for not acceding to the terms propoſed by the commiſſioners. The Congreſs will not treat about the liberty of Burgoyne's army, unleſs the treaty ſigned by Generals Burgoyne and Gates ſhall be firſt ratified by the Parliament of England; and the ſelf ſame Congreſs refuſed to receive the terms propoſed by Parliament relative to the articles of taxation, becauſe a future Parliament not being bound by the acts of any preceding Parliament, it might, at a convenient opportunity repeal the law, by virtue of which the commiſſioners were ſent out! will a Parliament be leſs liable to reſcind a ratification of a treaty, than to abrogate a law?

The land forces employed in North America in the year 1774, were 6884; in 1775, they were 11,219; in 1776, they increaſed to 45,865; and in 1777, they amounted to 48,616; out of thoſe we have loſt by death and deſertion 19,381; priſoners, 5336; and 4639 ſick and wounded.

The naval force for the above four years was, 83 men of war and armed veſſels, whoſe compliment of men amounted to 22,337, out of which we have loſt 4315, beſides ſick: Thus we ſee that America had been, at the commencement of the preſent year, the grave of no leſs than 23,695 ſeamen and ſoldiers, without reckoning the increaſe to the dead liſt during this year.

The accounts of the treaſurers of the navy, for the laſt 17 years, are not to be liquidated. Thoſe of Mr. George Grenville, and Lord Barrington, are not ſettled. The ſum of 37,000l. remains in the hands of Lord Howe, unaccounted for; and the ſum of 113,000l. in thoſe of the executors of the late Sir Gilbert Elliot.

Nov. 25. All the tranſports returned from New York are ordered to be put in immediate readineſs for ſea, and an additional number to be taken into ſervice, ſufficient to carry 25,000 Britiſh and 15000 foreign troops, which are to be in readineſs for embarkation the firſt of February, which number (with the troops now in America, by returns to the war office, being 34,064) will compoſe an army of 74,064. The above fleet will be eſcorted to America by 20 ſhips of the line now in readineſs, and is to remain in America, with a number of frigates and bomb-ketches, to co-operate with the land forces as occaſion may require.

England has long been charged by foreigners, as well as by its own writers, with being the moſt credulous people upon earth; but ſurely, if the publick at large are to be judged of by its preſent Government, this charge not only falls to the ground, but the contrary, that of incredulity, may be ſet up in its place; for though they have been early foretold that they would looſe America by taxing it, they perſevered till they loſt it; and though they have been told the Weſt India iſlands will follow (and have had already an earneſt of this prediction by one of them being taken) they ſtill perſiſt in carrying on the war with redoubled vigour, redoubled expenſe, and redoubled incredulity.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, *Nov.* 13.

"A merchant of this city having lately a packet of papers of conſequence coming from the Weſt Indies, the ſhip which brought it was taken and carried into France. The merchant wrote to his correſponden[t]

there, who applied to M. de Sartine, Minister of the marine department; Sartine immediately delivered the papers, and said, "It always gave him pleasure amidst the calamities of war, to alleviate the distresses of individuals." A noble example for the imitation of all nations!"

Dec. 9. General Laudohn is retired from the Emperour's service, out of disgust at the severities practised in Saxony, by laying that country under contribution. His apology for resigning was very noble: "I never committed severities of this nature, even when a private commander of croats." What would this humane General say, if he was ordered to carry into execution the measures of the British Ministry against America?

A most shocking fire has happened in the playhouse at Madrid, while the house was full of people, and near two hundred perished in the flames, many of whom were of the first distinction.

On Thursday last the Jew Priest of the Hambrough synagogue in Fenchurch-street, was divorced from his priestess. The ceremony observed on this occasion was very solemn; there were four Jew Rabbins; two attended each party. After the parties had stated their complaints and objections to each other, they asked the priestess if she was willing to part with her husband, she replied, "yes;" the priest then spit in her face, to shew his contempt for her; she, in return, did the same; the priest threw the bill of divorcement at the priestess; she with open arms, and hands expanded, received it with such avidity as convinced the whole assembly, with what a satisfaction she was willing to separate from her husband. That done, they again spit in each other's face, and exclaimed, "cursed be they who ever wish to bring us together again."

The dominions of England before this unfortunate war, were stiled the British Empire; how applicable this title is to the present state of affairs, it is painful to enquire: A vast and flourishing continent with three millions of subjects is rent from Britain; her consequence in the foreign cabinets sunk; her Turky trade annihilated; her northern fisheries endangered, and her West India islands invaded. This last calamity was foreseen and might have been prevented, if our Ministers, as usual, had not spent the time in idle deliberation, that should have been employed in vigorous and decided measures; for it clearly appears, that though the cabinet were acquainted with the hostile attempts projected by France against our islands, so early as the 16th of July last, yet the express to New York, for the embarkation of the five regiments, which we hear, sailed for the West Indies the 4th of October, was not dispatched from England until the 29th of August.

All the standing regiments in England, and four from Ireland, are to be sent early next spring to America, besides the guards; so that the whole defence of this country is to be left to the militia.

TRENTON, FEBRUARY 17.

BY a Gentleman who left New York on Saturday last, we learn that the enemy there are very busy in preparing for another embarkation, but the place of their destination remains a profound secret.

Yesterday a Gentleman came to town, who informs that the enemy are collecting a number of boats at Billop's point, on Staten island, which has occasioned the militia in the vicinity of Woodbridge and Brunswick to assemble, which it is hoped, will frustrate any design the enemy may have against those parts of this state.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 12.

THIS day a Gentleman of rank and fortune gave another one thousand guineas, upon condition that he should give him five thousand pounds continental money in six months hence. Some private intelligence by Capt. Cunningham, who arrived yesterday, in a short passage from Martinique, is said to be the occasion of this wager. It is a fact that Count d'Estaing has not suffered near so much as was reported. By the last accounts he was at Martinique, expecting to be reinforced by a combined fleet from France and Spain, consisting of ten ships of the line, and other vessels of an inferiour rate. Admiral Byron was at St. Lucia, but had not thought proper to attack the Count.

Last Saturday being the anniversary of forming the alliance between France and the United States, the Hon. the Congress gave a publick entertainment to his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty.

The cheerfulness which existed in the company upon the happy occasion of their being assembled, was not to be exceeded; and a thousand brilliances alluding to the alliance were uttered. There can be no doubt but that every true American and every true Frenchman will contribute his efforts to preserve that connection which is formed with the alliance, and which is so necessary to the happiness and aggrandizement of both nations. Their mutual interests dictate such a conduct in the strongest and most affectionate terms. The principles of the alliance are founded in true policy and equal justice; and it is highly probable that mankind will have cause to rejoice in this union which has taken place between two nations; the one, the most puissent in the old, and the other the most powerful in the new world.

Congress have resolved that the Marquis de la Fayette, Major General in the service of the United States, have leave to go to France; and that he return at such time as shall be most convenient to him: That the President write a letter to the Marquis de la Fayette, returning him the thanks of Congress for that disinterested zeal which led him to America, and for the services he had rendered to the United States by the exertion of his courage and abilities on many signal occasions: And that, the Minister Penipotentiary of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, be directed to cause an elegant sword, with proper devices to be made and presented in the name of the United States to the Marquis de la Fayette.

WILLIAMSBURG, MARCH 5.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress dated Philadelphia, *February* 11, 1779.

THE day before yesterday Congress received intelligence of the most important and interesting nature to America; I dare not disclose the particulars, but may go so far as to assure you, that it is my opinion that the troubles of America are drawing fast to a conclusion, and must shortly terminate in the completion of the wishes of every friend to America."

Extract of a letter dated camp, Port Royal, *in* South Carolina, *Feb.* 9.

"Being informed that a party of men were landed from the enemy's ships, who had wantonly burnt General Bull's elegant mansion house, near Beauford, General Moultrie with his brave troops gave them battle, and obliged them to retire with the utmost precipitation on board their shipping. Their force consisted of three light companies, two of the 60th, and one of the 16th regiments, who, with 6 sailors that attended their artillery, made in all about 150 men. Seven of the enemy were found dead in the field and 50 wounded, and 7 others taken prisoners by a party of our light horse. Our loss does not exceed 7 killed and 26 wounded. We have 5 deserters from the enemy, who say, that at least half their party must have been killed, wounded, and taken prisoners."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Dragon, *dated off* Hampton, *March* 1, 1779.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you that our bay is quite clear of the pirates, and have been so ever since we came down with the fleet, they sometimes make their appearance at a distance. Yesterday we convoyed eight vessels from Baltimore, and about ten leagues from the capes we saw a brig and sloop of the enemy's, but they were very cautious and would not come near us, and it was out of our power to get to them, as they were to windward of us. Soon after, we saw three large ships and a small vessel to leeward; the weather being hazy, we could not discover whether they were friends or enemies, but am apt to believe they were the latter. There has been within these fifteen days past, a great number of arrivals from France and the West Indies, and at least thirty sail gone out, all of which we have the greatest reason to believe got clear."

Extract of a letter from Martinique, *January* 29.

Messieurs Byron and Barrington are still at St. Lucia, and pay for their imprudence by burying 12 or 15 soldiers every day. They are anxiously employed in seeking for places the least unhealthy, for fixing their hospitals. If this mortality continues, their army will not long be able to hold this tomb of Europeans. As to other matters, the two fleets observe and mutually confine one another. We wait for the squadron of M. the Count de Grasse.

"The frigate Swift, cleared for London, and carrying dispatches with an account of the taking of St. Lucia, has been taken by the King's frigate Boudeuse, commanded by the Count de Grange. The dispatches which were going in the Swift have fallen into our hands.

"The above intelligence may be depended on as authentick."

BLANDFORD, *Appamattox* river.

We are settled at this PLACE.

Nous sommes establis ici.

Estamos fixados aqui.

DOERNER & MARCK.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation in *Mecklenburg* county, on *Roanoke* river, opposite to *Royster*'s ferry, containing about 2000 acres of land, with a good mill and ferry; the crop of tobacco, corn, wheat, &c. will also be sold, with part of the stock of cattle, sheep, and hogs; also for sale at the plantation, about 60 hogsheads of tobacco. Any person inclinable to purchase may apply to me in *Warwick* county, and know the terms. (2‖) WILLIAM HARWOOD.

NANSEMOND, *March* 3, 1779.

THOSE who are indebted to the estate of the Rev. *Thomas Davis*, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against the said estate, are requested to apply to

(1‖) MARY DAVIS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 5, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the late partnership of *Dixon & Hunter*, for gazettes, books, &c. are requested to pay off their respective balances as soon as possible; and those who have claims against the same are desired to apply for payment. The books are lodged with *William Hunter*, who will settle all accounts relative to the said partnership.

MARCH 3, 1779.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Charles Hansford*, deceased, of *York* county, are desired to bring them in properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, must expect no farther indulgence from

(2‖) ELIZABETH HANSFORD, Executrix.

THE parish of *Stratton Major*, in *King & Queen* county, being vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. *Dunlap*, a worthy Clergyman of the church of *England*, may be settled on a good glebe, and meet with encouragement by applying to the vestry.

(1) GEORGE DILLARD, HUM. GARRETT, } Churchwardens.

LEONIDAS, a beautiful blood bay, full 15 hands and an half high, with a remarkable stout and elegant form, will stand the ensuing season at my estate in *New Kent*, and cover mares at 18 £. 6 *s.* the season, and 6 £. the single leap; the money to paid when the mares is first covered. Pasturage will be furnished *gratis*, but I will not be answerable for escapes. *Leonidas* is in very perfect order for covering, 5 years old next grass, and has never received the smallest injury; it is therefore probable he will be very successful in his endeavours to propagate his species. He was got by Col. *Loyd*'s *Traveller* (of *Maryland*) who was got by *Morton*'s *Traveller*, his dam Col. *Taylor*'s mare *Jenny Cameron*, [illegible]'s dam was got by *Morton*'s *Traveller*, his grandam Col. [illegible], by the *Godolphin Arabian*. JOHN P. CURTIS

In the HOUSE *of* SENATORS, *December* 19, 1778.

ORDERED, that the clerk of this House, do publish in each of the Virginia Gazettes, for four weeks successively, previous to the next general election, a list of the districts in class No. 1; the members for which having served four years, are by the constitution of government declared to be displaced. JOHN BECKLEY, C. S.

CLASS No. 1.

DISTRICTS.
1st. Isle of Wight, Surry, and Prince George.
2d. Charlotte, Halifax, and Prince Edward.
3d. Gloucester and Middlesex.
4th. Spotsylvania, Orange, and Culpeper.
5th. Loudoun and Fauquier.
6th. Frederick, Berkeley, and Hampshire.

The sheriffs of the several counties composing these districts, are directed to take notice, that at the general election of Delegates for their said counties, in the month of April next, they are also to hold an election for a Senator agreeable to law. And as many sheriffs have been heretofore very remiss in making their returns in the manner prescribed by law, it is expected, that the sheriffs in each district, will punctually meet within ten days after every election, compare their polls, make their returns according to law, and forward them without delay to the clerk. The House will proceed with the utmost severity against every delinquent,

ARCHIBALD CARY, S. S.

ANY person capable of teaching LATIN, WRITING, and ARITHMATICK, may meet with genteel encouragement by applying to me at *Blandfield*, in *Essex* county.

(2) ROBERT BEVERLEY.

To be SOLD, *agreeable to the last will and testament of Mr.* George Marrable, *late of* Charles City *county, at* Sussex *courthouse, on* Thursday *the* 18*th of* March, *if fair, otherwise next fair day,*

A VALUABLE plantation in said county, about six miles from *Freeman*'s bridge, on the road that leads from the bridge to *Hicks*'s *Ford*, it contains 250 acres of very rich well timbered land, with good improvements thereon; this land is known by the name of *Rottenberry*'s. Also 73 acres adjoining *Freeman*'s bridge, the whole of which are very rich low grounds. The purchasers will have six months credit, on giving bond with approved security to THE EXECUTORS.

THE legatees of Mr. *Thomas Graves* (late of *Spotsylvania* county) deceased, are desired to apply for the ballance of their respective legacies, any time after the first of *June* next, as we expect by that time to be ready to close our executorship.

(1) THOMAS GRAVES, WILLIAM PETTUS, JOSEPH GRAVES, } Executors.

FOUND on the subscriber's marsh, in *James City* county, a pair of cart wheels. Any person claiming the same, and proving his property, may have them on paying charges.

(2) JOHN LEWIS.

KING & QUEEN, *Stratton Major* parish, *Feb.* 27, 1779.

DOCTOR GARDINERS HOSPITAL
For the SMALLPOX,
Will be opened on the 10th of MARCH.

HAMPTON, *February* 21, 1779.

CAME to my house about the last of *December*, a short well set NEGRO WOMAN, about thirty years of age, who says her name is *Cudy*, that she left her master about fourteen months ago, and that she belongs to the Rev. Mr. *Cameron* of *Mecklenburg*, who may have her on paying charges. (2) JOHN JONES.

At a Court of Admiralty held in the city of Williamsburg, *the* 6*th day of* February, 1779.

ORDERED, that proclamation be made in the *Virginia* Gazette, for three weeks successively, requiring all persons interested in the ship *Georgia* packet and cargo, lately captured by the *Bellona* privateer belonging to the state of *North Carolina*, to come into court and claim the same as the law directs, otherwise the court will proceed to condemnation, and distribution of the money arising from the sale thereof as the law requires.

(1) WILLIAM RUSSELL, Clk. Court.

PRINCE GEORGE, *February* 16, 1779.

FOR sale, 1400 acres of land lying on *York* river at *Capahosick*, within eight miles of *Williamsburg*, has thereon a dwelling-house, a publick-house and ferry, the plantation is in exceeding good order for cropping, and will sufficiently recommend itself; there is fine range for stock, with large firm marshes. Possession may be had when the ensuing crop is finished. (6) THEODORICK BLAND, Jun.

TO be SOLD by the subscribers in *Williamsburg*, a quantity of RUM, best ALLUM SALT, LINEN, OSNABRUGS, *&c.*

(2) JOHN & WILLIAM ROWSAY.

☞ Any considerable purchase will be received in the emissions of *May* 10, 1777, or *April* 11, 1778.

SUFFOLK, *February* 9, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *George Frith*, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have demands, are requested to bring in their accounts to

(2) SAMUEL NELMS, Executor.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline* county, near the *Reedy* church, a large red steer, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left, appears to be about 10 years old. Posted, and appraised to 20l. (2) GEORGE GUY.

APPAMATTOX, *December* 15, 1778.

THE subscriber hath for sale about 8000 acres of good tobacco land, near the old town of *Peytonsburg*, in *Pittsylvania* county, on which are several small tenements and plantations. Also 8000 acres on the waters and branches of *Hyco* and *Dan* rivers, in the county of *Halifax*, on which are likewise several small plantations and improvements. Also 6000 acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, in different parts of that county. Likewise several small pieces of land in the county of *Dinwiddie*, from 6 to 10 miles from *Petersburg*, containing about 400 and 500 acres each, or more. For terms apply to Captain *Stephen Coleman* near *Peytonsburg* for the lands in *Pittsylvania*, to Capt. *Peter Rogers* on *Hyco* for the lands in *Halifax*, to Col. *David Garland* for those in *Mecklenburg*, and for those in *Dinwiddie* to me near *Petersburg*.

(tf) ROGER ATKINSON.

MARK ANTHONY

WILL stand at my plantation on *Elk* marsh, near *Halifax* town, and will cover mares the ensuing season, at 25 dollars the leap, 50 dollars the season, or 75 dollars to ensure. Good pasturage *gratis*, but not accountable for escapes. B. M'CULLOCK.

February 4, 1778. (16)

FOR SALE,

FIFTY likely VIRGINIA BORN NEGROES, on *Thursday* the 18th of *March* next, at *Amelia* courthouse, for cash, loan office certificates, or tobacco.—*** The emissions of *May* 20, 1777, or *April* 11, 1778, will be received for payment.

(5) THOMAS B. MUNFORD.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 30th of *May*, 1777, a likely *Virginia* born negro fellow, named HARRY, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has been frost bitten and lost some of his toes, two of his fore teeth wide apart, and of a yellowish complexion. I am informed he is lurking about Mr. *Joseph Sowell*'s in *Gloucester* county, or in that neighbourhood; he is very fond of playing the fiddle, and is an artful cunning fellow, and may endeavour to pass for a free man. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and brings him to me near *Four Mile* creek, in *Henrico* county, or secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.

(2) FRANCIS PEARCE.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from Mr. *Allen Love*'s in *Brunswick* county, two likely *Virginia* born slaves: The one a likely yellow fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, and very well made. The other a black fellow, blind of one eye, owing to a blow he had received on his forehead, the scar of which is remarkable, about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, and remarkably stout. They were both tolerably well clothed, and had a blue great coat with them. As they were lately brought from the *Eastern Shore*, it is supposed they will make down the country, and will endeavour to cross the bay. They have been seen since their elopement, and passed themselves as free men. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the above slaves, and secure them so that they may be delivered to Mr. *Charles Duncan* in *Chesterfield*, or to the subscriber in *Dinwiddie* county.

(1) ROBERT TURNBULL.

DON CARLOS,

A BEAUTIFUL bay, 15 hands high, the property of Col. *Baylor* and myself, stands at Col. *Baylor*'s estate in *Caroline*, and will cover mares from the 25th day of *March* until the 20th of *July*, at 15*£*. 12*s*. each mare. Pasturage will be found, but will not be answerable for any that may stray or otherways be lost. *Don Carlos* was got by *Old Figure*, who won four King's plates out of the Doctor *Hambleton*'s bay mare *Primrose*, who was got by *Dove*, out of *Old Stella*, who was got by *Othello*, out of *Old Selima*, the property of Col. *Tasker* of *Maryland*.

(4) A. SPOTSWOOD.

WHEREAS many persons are still indebted to the late copartnership of *Miller* and *Heslop*, for dealings at their store, formerly kept at *Mount Pleasant*, on *Mattapony*, in the county of *Spotsylvania*, and to the subscriber for dealings at *Fredericksburg*, I therefore desire (if they have common honesty) now when money is plenty, they will pay me, if not, I must have recourse to the laws of this Commonwealth, to which I am partly attached, but to which I at present can have no recourse under my present circumstances. And whereas suits were brought against several, soon after the dissolution of the copartnership, the 10th of *February*, 1773, at which time the debts became the sole property of the subscriber, and to whom no payment will be valid. Nevertheless, I hereby offer to acquit them of all costs (the lawyers fees only excepted) provided they pay me the interest due on their respective balances.

(8) JOHN MILLER,

*** Who has for sale, several well situated houses and one lot in the flourishing town of *Fredericksburg*. For terms apply to me in *Port Royal*.

TAKEN up, in *Fluvanna*, on the *North* river, a bay horse, about 5 feet high, neither docked nor branded, appears to be about 4 or 5 years old, trots very hard. Appraised to 175l.

LEONARD THOMPSON.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, the 17th of *November*, 1778, a large sow, her fore parts mostly white, and her hind parts red, with some black spots about the rump, her ears so torn by the dogs that no mark can be made out. Appraised to 10l.

(1) JAMES FOSTER.